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Application for  
**System and Method for Scheduling an Event over a Network**

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## **System and Method for Scheduling an Event over a Network**

### Technical Field

The present invention relates to systems and methods for information  
5 management, in particular, scheduling an event over a network, such as the  
Internet, in a calendar application, such as a personal information management  
system.

### Background Art

10 Personal information managers ("PIMs") are well known in the prior art.  
PIMs are software applications that are designed to help users organize  
information such as, for example, calendars or schedules, dates, lists, reminders  
and contacts and may be implemented on a personal computer or on a personal  
digital assistant ("PDA"). In addition, PIM's may be implemented as Web sites on  
15 the World Wide Web.

### Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a method of scheduling an  
event over a network in a calendar of an invitee, the event having a set of details  
20 provided by an event creator, includes creating a schedule request including at  
least the set of details and an identifier for the event creator. The schedule  
request is sent to a server in communication with the network and having access  
to the calendar of the invitee and a calendar for the event creator. An event  
record is created at the server that includes at least the set of details and a link to  
25 the invitee's calendar. The event is also added to the calendar of the invitee.

In one embodiment, the method further includes creating a link from the  
event creator's calendar and adding the event to the event creator's calendar. The  
network may be the Internet. The invitee's calendar, the event creator's calendar  
and the event record may be stored in a database in communication with the  
30 server. The schedule request may be a hypertext transfer protocol request and  
the invitee's calendar may be part of a personal information management system.

In another embodiment, where the event creator changes at least one member of the set of details, the method further includes updating the event record with the changed set of details and updating the event in the invitee's calendar with the  
5 changed set of details using the link between event record and the invitee's calendar. A notification message may be sent to the invitee including the changed set of details. In a further embodiment, the schedule request is created using a link associated with the event.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a system for  
10 scheduling an event over a network in a calendar of an invitee, the event having a set of details provided by an event creator, includes a first link, inserted in a content site associated with the event creator and including the event. When the link is selected, it creates a schedule request including at least the set of details for the event and an identifier of the event creator. At least one server, in  
15 communication with the network, receives the schedule request and stores the event in the invitee's calendar and in an event record that includes a second link to the invitee's calendar. At least one database, in communication with the server stores the event record.

In one embodiment, the schedule request is a hypertext transfer protocol  
20 request. The event may also be stored in a calendar for the event creator. In another embodiment, the content site is a Web page on the World Wide Web.

Further embodiments of the invention are implemented as a computer program product having a computer useable medium with computer readable program code therein. The computer readable program code may be read and  
25 utilized by the computer system in accordance with conventional processes.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The foregoing features of the invention will be more readily understood by reference to the following detailed description, taken with reference to the  
30 accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the logical flow of a method of scheduling

an event over a network in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 shows a system for scheduling an event over a network in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 3 shows an exemplary content site including a schedule link in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of an event record in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 5 shows the logical flow of a login and registration process in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 6 shows an exemplary calendar view including an event in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

### Detailed Description of Specific Embodiments

*Definitions.* As used in this description and the accompanying claims, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Invitee" means a user that has selected and scheduled an event in a calendar.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the logical flow of a method for scheduling an event over a network in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. At block 102, a user, otherwise referred to herein as an invitee, selects an event to be scheduled in a calendar associated with the user. The user may be, for example, searching for information on the Internet, in particular, the World Wide Web. A plurality of content providers, otherwise referred to herein as an event creator, provide Web sites on the World Wide Web that include event information. An invitee may locate, display and interact with information on the World Wide Web using a Web browser. In accordance with an embodiment of the invention, an event creator provides a link for each event on the Web site. The invitee may then select a link and therefore select the event to be scheduled in the invitee's calendar. The invitee's calendar may be part of, for example, a personal information management system ("PIM"). For more information regarding a

Web-based PIM, see co-pending patent application Serial No. 09/498,516, filed February 2, 2000, attorney docket number 2378/101, and co-pending patent application Serial No. 09/693,543, filed October 20, 2000, attorney docket number 2378/103, which applications are herein incorporated by reference.

5           At block 104, when the invitee selects the link associated with a particular event, a schedule request is created that includes a set of details for the event. The schedule request may be, for example, an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) request that includes the set of details for the event. The set of details includes information such as date, time, location, etc. for the event. The schedule request  
10           may also include an identifier of the event and an identifier of the event creator. In order to create the schedule request, the event details are parsed using parsing methods known in the art.

          At block 106, the schedule request including the set of details is sent to a server that has access to the invitee's calendar and its calendar data as well as a  
15           calendar and calendar data for the event creator. Preferably, the calendars and calendar data may be stored in a database in communication with the server. As mentioned above, the invitee's calendar and the event creator's calendar may be part of, for example, a personal information management system.

          When the schedule request is sent to the server, the server will need to  
20           access the invitee's calendar and calendar data. If the invitee is registered with the system associated with the invitee's calendar, a cookie may be created by the Web browser so that the browser may login to the system without requiring any action by the invitee. A cookie is a mechanism known in the art that allows the Web browser to store information about the user. If the Web browser does not  
25           have a cookie with the invitee's login information, the invitee will be presented with a request for login information. Once the invitee provides the requested login information, the server may access the invitee's calendar and calendar data. While the event is scheduled in the invitee's calendar, the invitee will advantageously remain at the location on the Web where the event information  
30           was found and may continue searching the Web. If the invitee is not registered with the system, the invitee will be presented with a request to register. When

the invitee has registered with the system, a calendar will automatically be created for the invitee and stored in the database. The event creator identifier that is included in the schedule request may be used to identify the event creator and to access the calendar and calendar data for the event creator.

5           Once the server receives the schedule request, the server will use the event identifier and the event creator identifier to determine if the event is new or has been scheduled before by another invitee. If the event is new (i.e, an event record does not exist), an event record is created for the event at block 108. The set of details for the event are stored in the event record as well as the event identifier  
10           and the event creator identifier. The event record may also be stored in a database in communication with the server. At block 110 and 112, a reference to the event is added to the invitee's calendar as well as the event creator's calendar. When the invitee accesses their calendar, they may view the reference to the event that may include information such as the date, time and location of the  
15           event. In addition, a link is created from the invitee's calendar to the event record. A link is also created between the event creator's calendar and the event record.

          If the event has been scheduled before, then an event record should already exist for the event. The server compares the set of details in the schedule  
20           request to the set of details in the event record to determine if the set of details are the same or if a change has been made. If a change to the details of the event has been made, the event record will be updated as well as the calendar of any invitee that had previously scheduled the event prior to the change. The invitees may also be notified of the change using a notification method as discussed  
25           below.

          The event creator may edit or delete the set of details for the event after an invitee has scheduled the event. Generally, the event creator may edit the event by accessing their calendar as well as changing the event details on the Web site (as discussed above). When a change is made to the event by the event creator at  
30           their calendar, the event record is updated as well as the calendar view of each invitee that has scheduled the event and therefore has a calendar with a link to

the event record. In this manner, each invitee is notified of any changes to the event without having to reschedule or monitor the status of the event. When an invitee accesses their calendar, the new details of the event may be viewed. In one embodiment, a notification message may also be sent to each invitee

5 including the changes made to the event. The notification message may be an E-mail sent via the Internet.

If the event creator cancels or deletes the event, the link from the event creator's calendar to the event record is deleted and the reference to the event in the event creator's calendar is deleted. A notification message of the cancellation  
10 may be sent to each invitee and the link to the event record from each invitee's calendar is removed. The reference to the event in the display of the invitee's calendar is also deleted.

Each invitee may also choose to delete the event from such invitee's calendar, although the event may not be canceled by such invitee for other  
15 invitees or the event creator. In this instance, the link from the calendar of the canceling invitee to the event record is deleted while the event record remains.

Once the event has been added to the invitee's calendar, a response may be sent from the server to the Web browser used by the invitee to indicate that the event has been added. For example, a light may appear, or an additional  
20 window may appear to indicate a successful addition of the event.

In a further embodiment, an invitee may add the event to a handheld device such as a personal digital assistant (PDA) or cellular telephone. In one embodiment, the handheld device may be a PDA such as the Palm m505 or Palm VIIx provided by Palm, Inc. of Santa Clara, California. The invitee's calendar  
25 data stored in the database at the server may be added to calendar data on a PDA using synchronization methods known in the art. The PDA may synchronize with the calendar and contact data using a wired connection or through wireless communication for a wireless device.

Figure 2 shows a system for scheduling an event over a network in  
30 accordance with an embodiment of the invention. A user may access the World Wide Web via a remote computer 202 that is in communication over a network

204 with a plurality of servers 208. The network 204 may be implemented as the Internet, in particular, the World Wide Web. Multiple users 202 may access and communicate over the system. The servers 208 are in communication with a database that stores, among other things, calendar and calendar data. The servers 208 may also be in communication with other databases that store the content for Web sites accessible on the World Wide Web. Accordingly, the user (or invitee) may access their calendar as well as other information via sites on the World Wide Web. An invitee may use a Web browser 206 to locate, display and interact with the information on the Web pages on the World Wide Web.

Figure 3 shows an exemplary content site including a schedule link in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In Figure 3, a content site 302 is viewed by an invitee using a Web browser 308. The content site 302 includes a number of events the invitee may schedule in their calendar. Accordingly, the event creator has provided a link 304 associated with an event 306 so an invitee may schedule the event 306 in the invitee's calendar. The event creator may provide links for any of the events on the content site 302. To schedule the event, the invitee selects the link 304, which may appear as a graphical button as shown in Figure 3. The link 304 creates a schedule request including a set of details for the event as well as an event identifier and an event creator identifier. The set of details includes the date, time, location, etc. for the event. Preferably, the schedule request is an HTTP request. An example HTTP schedule request is: `<a href="http://www.palm.net/scheduleEvent?name=family_picnic&time=200107041200EST&catgeory=jamesfamily&mypalmid=837293172">Schedule the James family picnic into your calendar!!</a></font> our picnic`. In order to create a schedule request, the event details are parsed using parsing methods known in the art.

The schedule request is sent to a server associated with the invitee's calendar as well as a calendar for the event creator. In one embodiment, the calendar and calendar data are stored in a database 210 (shown in Figure 2) in communication with the server. As discussed previously, the invitee's calendar and the event creator's calendar may be part of a personal information management system. The invitee advantageously continues to view the Web



page 302 from which the event 306 was selected while the event is scheduled in the invitee's calendar.

Returning to Figure 2, when the server 208 receives the schedule request, the server 208 will determine whether the user is logged in to the system, such as a PIM, associated with the invitee's calendar. If the Web browser 206 includes a cookie with the invitee's login information, the server 208 will use the cookie information to login to the system and add the event to the invitee's calendar. If the Web browser 206 does not include a cookie with the invitee's login information, or if the invitee is not registered with the system, the invitee will be prompted to login and/or register with the system. The event creator identifier that is included in the schedule request is used to access the calendar and calendar data for the event creator.

Figure 5 is a block diagram of the logical flow of a login and registration process in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Figure 5 illustrates the logical flow of a user registration process in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. At block 500, the user is presented with a Web page requesting login or registration information. If the user is a registered user at block 502, then the user will enter their username and password at block 504 to login to the personal information management system. If the user is not a registered user at block 502, the system begins a user registration process at block 506 by requesting registration information from the user. At block 508, the user will provide information such as a name and e-mail address as well as a password and username chosen by the user. If all of the required fields are completed at block 510, then a user account including the information provided by the user is stored in the database at block 512. If the required information is not provided at block 510, then the user registration process will prompt the user for the required information again at block 506.

Returning to Figure 2, once the server accesses the invitee's calendar and calendar data, the event identifier and the event creator identifier may be used to determine if the event is new or has been scheduled before by another invitee. If the event is new (i.e., an event record does not exist), an event record is created

for the event and stored at server 208, preferably in a database 210. Figure 4 is a block diagram of an event record in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The set of details for the event (e.g., time, location, etc.) are stored in the event record 402 as well as the event identifier and the event creator  
5 identifier. In addition, a link is created from the event record 402 to the event creator's calendar 404 and the invitee's calendar 404. Once the event record is created, each time an invitee schedules the event, a link will be created from the event record 402 to the particular invitee's calendar 404.

A reference to the event is also added to the invitee's calendar that shows  
10 information such as the date, time location, etc. of the event. When the invitee accesses their calendar, they will be able to view the reference to the scheduled event 602 as shown in Figure 6. Figure 6 shows an exemplary calendar view 600 including a scheduled event 602 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

Returning to Figure 4, if the event has been scheduled before, then an  
15 event record 402 should already exist for the event. The set of details in the schedule request are compared to the set of details stored in the event record 402 to determine if a change has been made. If a change has been made to the set of details for the event, the event record 402 will be updated as well as the calendar  
20 view of any invitee that had previously scheduled the event. As discussed above with respect to Figure 2, changes made by the event creator to the event are advantageously automatically updated in each invitee's calendar via the link from the event record to each invitee's calendar.

Returning to Figure 2, once the event has been added to the invitee's  
25 calendar, a response may be sent from the server to the Web browser used by the invitee to indicate that the event has been added. For example, a light may appear, or an additional window may appear to indicate a successful addition of the event.

In a further embodiment, an invitee may add the event to a handheld  
30 device such as a personal digital assistant (PDA). The invitee's calendar data stored in the database at the server may be added to calendar data on a PDA

using synchronization methods known in the art. The PDA may synchronize with the calendar and contact data using a wired connection or through wireless communication for a wireless device.

Alternative embodiments of the invention may be implemented as a  
5 computer program product for use with a computer system. Such  
implementation may include a series of computer instructions fixed either on a  
tangible medium, such as a computer readable media (e.g., a diskette, CD-ROM,  
ROM or fixed disk), or fixed in a computer data signal embodied in a carrier  
wave that is transmittable to a computer system via a modem or other interface  
10 device, such as a communications adapter connected to a network over a  
medium. The medium may be either a tangible medium (e.g., optical or analog  
communications lines) or a medium implemented with wireless techniques (e.g.,  
microwave, infrared or other transmission techniques). the series of computer  
instructions preferably embodies all or part of the functionality described herein  
15 with respect to the system. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that such  
computer instructions can be written in a number of programming languages for  
use with many computer architectures or operating systems. Furthermore, such  
instructions may be stored in any memory device, such as a semiconductor,  
magnetic, optical or other memory devices, and may be transmitted using any  
20 communications technology, such as optical, infrared, microwave or other  
transmission technologies. It is expected such a computer program product may  
be distributed as a removable computer program product with accompanying  
printed or electronic documentation (e.g., shrink wrapped software), preloaded  
with a computer system (e.g., on system ROM or fixed disk), or distributed from  
25 a server or electronic bulletin board over the network (e.g., the Internet or World  
Wide Web).

Although various exemplary embodiments of the invention have been  
disclosed, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes  
and modifications can be made which will achieve some of the advantages of the  
30 invention without departing from the true scope of the invention. These and  
other obvious modifications are intended to be covered by the appended claims.